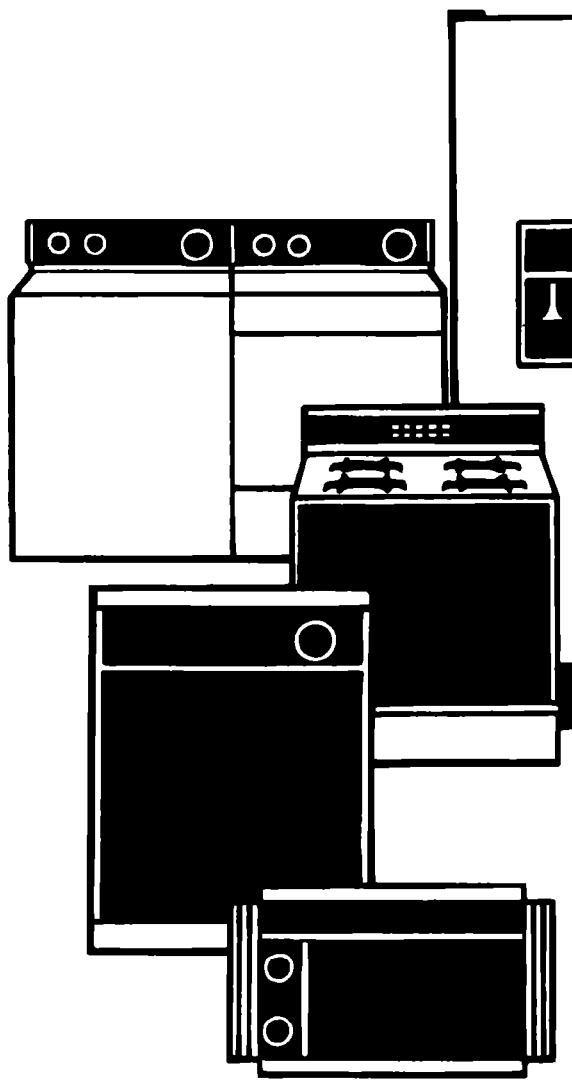
ROPER®

Home Appliances

Use And Care GUIDE



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1-800-44-ROPER

Call us with questions or comments.

NO-FROST REFRIGERATOR-FREEZER

A

MODEL RT12DK

A Note To You

Thank you for buying a Roper appliance.

You have purchased a quality, *world-class* home appliance. Years of engineering experience have gone into its manufacturing. To ensure that you will enjoy many years of trouble-free operation, we have developed this Use and Care Guide. It is full of valuable information on how to operate and maintain your appliance properly and safely. Please read it carefully. Also, please complete and mail the Ownership Registration Card provided with your appliance. This will help us notify you about any new information on your appliance.

Your safety is important to us.

This guide contains safety symbols and statements. Please pay special attention to these symbols and follow any instructions given. Here is a brief explanation of the use of each symbol.

⚠WARNING

This symbol will help alert you to such dangers as personal injury, burns, fire and electrical shock.

⚠CAUTION

This symbol will help you avoid actions which could cause product damage (scratches, dents, etc.) and damage to your personal property.

Our toll-free number, 1-800-44-ROPER (1-800-447-6737), is available 24 hours a day.

If you ever have a question concerning your appliance's operation, or if you need service, first see "If You Need Assistance Or Service" on page 17. If you need further help, feel free to call us. When calling, you will need to know your appliance's complete model number and serial number. You can find this information on the model and serial number label (see diagrams on page 4). For your convenience, we have included a handy place below for you to record these numbers, the purchase date from the sales slip and your dealer's name and telephone number. Keep this book and the sales slip together in a safe place for future reference.

Model Number _____

Serial Number _____

Purchase Date _____

Dealer Name _____

Dealer Phone _____

Important Safety Instructions

⚠WARNING To reduce the risk of fire, electrical shock, or injury when using your refrigerator, follow these basic precautions:

- Read all instructions before using the refrigerator.
- Child entrapment and suffocation are not problems of the past. Junked or abandoned refrigerators are still dangerous ... even if they will "just sit in the garage a few days."
  If you are getting rid of your old refrigerator, do it safely. Please read the enclosed safety booklet from the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers. Help prevent accidents.
- Never allow children to operate, play with, or crawl inside the refrigerator.
- Never clean refrigerator parts with flammable fluids. The fumes can create a fire hazard or explosion.

• FOR YOUR SAFETY •

DO NOT STORE OR USE GASOLINE OR OTHER FLAMMABLE VAPORS AND LIQUIDS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS OR ANY OTHER APPLIANCE. THE FUMES CAN CREATE A FIRE HAZARD OR EXPLOSION.

– SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS –

Help us help you

Please:

- Install and level the refrigerator on a floor that will hold the weight and in an area suitable for its size and use.
- Do not install the refrigerator next to an oven, radiator or other heat source.
- Do not use the refrigerator in an area where the room temperature will fall below 55°F (13°C).
- Keep the refrigerator out of the weather.
- Connect the refrigerator only to the proper kind of outlet with the correct electrical supply and grounding. (Refer to the Electrical Requirements and Grounding Instructions Sheet.)
- Do not load the refrigerator with food before it has time to get properly cold.
- Use the refrigerator only for the uses described in this manual.
- Properly maintain the refrigerator.
- Be sure the refrigerator is not used by anyone unable to operate it properly.

Also, remove tape and any inside labels (except the model and serial number label) before using the refrigerator.

To remove any remaining glue:

- Rub briskly with thumb to make a ball, then remove.

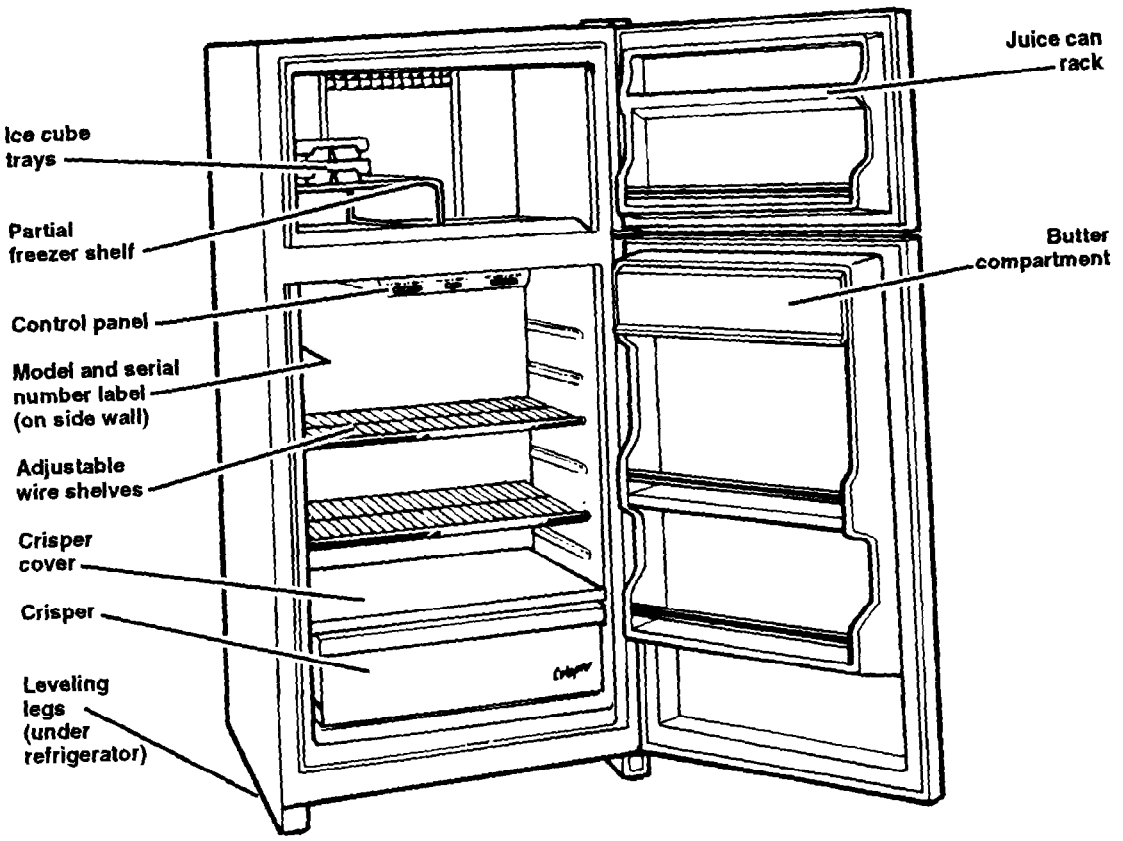
OR

- Soak area with liquid hand dishwashing detergent before removing glue as described above. Do not use sharp instruments, rubbing alcohol, flammable fluids or abrasive cleaners. These can damage the material. See "Important Safety Instructions" above.

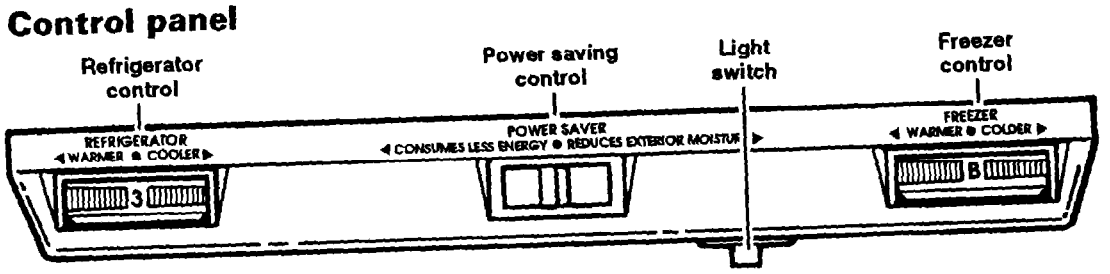
NOTE: Do not remove any permanent instruction labels inside your refrigerator. Do not remove the Tech Sheet fastened under the refrigerator at the front.

Parts And Features

This section contains captioned illustrations of your appliance. Use them to become familiar with where all parts and features are located and what they look like.



Control panel



Before Using Your Refrigerator

In This Section

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Plug it in	5	Level it	6

It is important to prepare your refrigerator for use. This section will tell you how to clean it, connect it to a power source, install it and level it.

Clean it

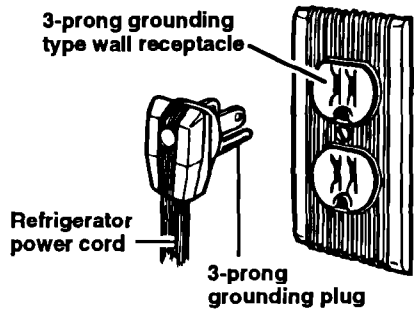
Clean your refrigerator before using it, if necessary. See cleaning instructions on page 12.

Plug it in

Recommended Grounding Method

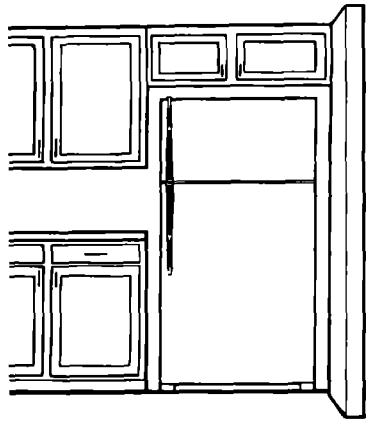
A 115 Volt AC, 60 Hz., 15 or 20 ampere fused and properly grounded electrical supply is required. It is recommended that a separate circuit serving only this appliance be provided. Use a receptacle which cannot be turned off with a switch or pull chain. Do not use an extension cord.

See Electrical Requirements and Grounding Instructions Sheet in your Literature Package.



Install it properly

1. Allow 3 inches (7.5 cm) between overhead cabinets and refrigerator top.
2. Allow at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) between the refrigerator condenser on the back and the wall.
3. Allow ½ inch (1.25 cm) on each side of the refrigerator for ease of installation.
4. If the hinge side of the refrigerator is to be against a wall, you might want to leave extra space so the door can be opened wider.

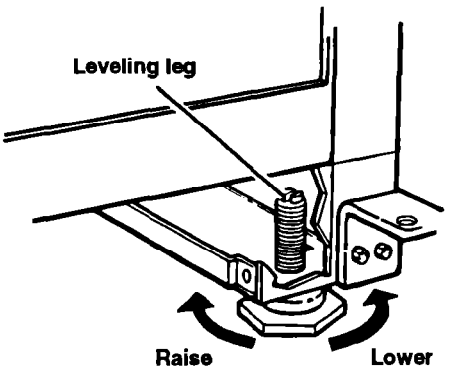


Level it

Make sure the refrigerator is level for efficient operation.

To level refrigerator:

1. Keep the 4 bolts that held the refrigerator in the shipping create. They are the leveling legs.
2. Screw these bolts all the way into the bolt holes on the bottom corners of the refrigerator.
3. Adjust each leg so that the refrigerator does not rock.
4. Slide the refrigerator into place.
5. Place a level on top of the refrigerator – first side-to-side then front-to-back.
   - Turn a leg clockwise to raise the corner.
   - Turn a leg counterclockwise to lower the corner.
6. Check the refrigerator with the level again. Repeat step 5 until the refrigerator is level.



Using Your Refrigerator

In This Section

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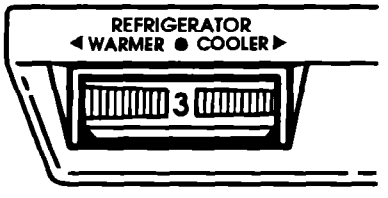
In order to obtain the best possible results from your refrigerator, it is important that you operate it properly. This section will tell you how to do just that.

Setting the controls

Temperature controls

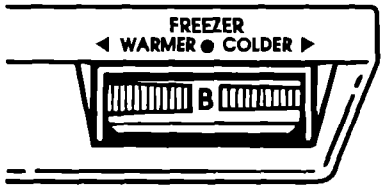
Controls for the refrigerator and freezer are in the refrigerator. When the refrigerator is plugged in for the first time:

1. **Set the Refrigerator Control to 3.**
   Refrigerator Control adjustments range from 1 (warmest) to 5 (coldest).



2. **Set the Freezer Control to B.**
   Freezer Control adjustments range from A (coldest) to C (warmest).
3. Give the refrigerator time to cool down completely before adding food. This may take several hours.

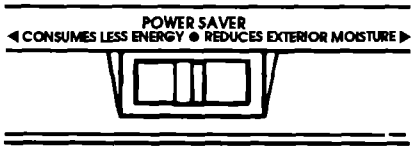
   The settings indicated above should be correct for normal, household refrigerator usage. The controls will be set correctly when milk or juice is as cold as you like and when ice cream is firm. If you need to adjust these settings, see "Changing the control settings" on page 8.



Power Saving Control

The Power Saving Control operates electric heaters around the door openings. These heaters help keep moisture from forming on the outside of the refrigerator cabinet.

1. Use the CONSUMES LESS ENERGY setting when humidity is low.
2. Use the REDUCES EXTERIOR MOISTURE setting if moisture forms on the outside of the refrigerator cabinet.



Changing the control settings

If you need to adjust temperatures in refrigerator or freezer, use the settings listed in the chart below as a guide. If you have questions, call us. (See page 18.)

- Adjust the Refrigerator Control first.
- Wait at least 24 hours between adjustments.
- Then adjust the Freezer Control if needed.

CONDITION:	REASON:	RECOMMENDED CONTROL SETTINGS:	
If Refrigerator Section is TOO WARM	Door opened often Large amount of food added Room temperature too warm	Refrigerator Freezer	4 C
If Freezer Section is TOO WARM	Door opened often Large amount of food added Very cold room temperature (can't cycle often enough)	Refrigerator Freezer	3 A
If Refrigerator Section is TOO COLD	Controls not set correctly for your conditions	Refrigerator Freezer	2 B
If ICE isn't MADE FAST ENOUGH	Heavy ice usage Very cold room temperature (can't cycle often enough)	Refrigerator Freezer	3 A
If BOTH SECTIONS are TOO WARM	Door opened often Large amount of food added Very warm or very cold room temperatures	Refrigerator Freezer	4 B

Adjusting the refrigerator shelves

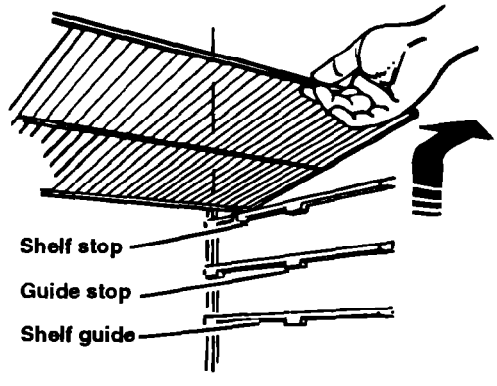
Shelves can be adjusted to match the way you use your refrigerator.

To remove a shelf:

1. Remove all items from the shelf.
2. Slide shelf straight out to the stop.
3. Lift the front.
4. Slide shelf out the rest of the way.

To replace a shelf:

1. Fit back of shelf on top of shelf guide with wire stops on the bottom of the guide.
2. Lift front of shelf.
3. Slide shelf in until it clears all stops.
4. Lower front of shelf into place.



Removing the crisper and cover

To remove the crisper:

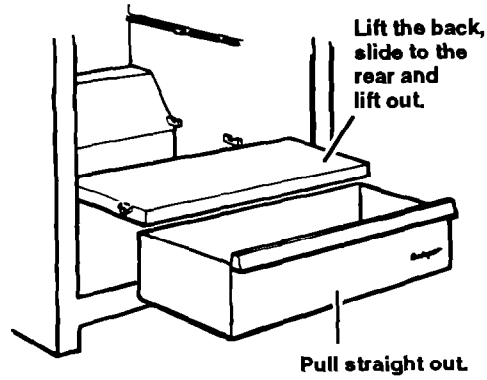
1. Slide crisper straight out.
2. Replace crisper by sliding it straight in.

To remove the cover:

1. Lift the back and slide it to the rear until the front can be lifted.
2. Lift cover up and out.

To replace the cover:

1. Slide the front cover tabs into the rear of the front supports on the refrigerator walls.
2. Lower back of cover into place.

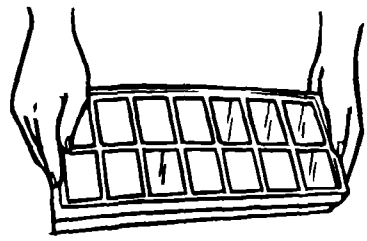


Using the ice cube trays

If cubes are not used, they may shrink. The moving cold air starts a slow evaporation. The longer cubes are stored, the smaller they get.

To remove ice:

1. Hold tray at both ends.
2. Twist slightly.



Using the optional automatic ice maker

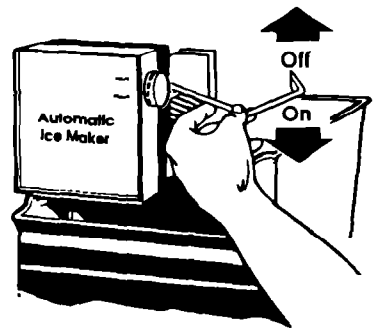
If you plan to add an automatic ice maker later (Part No. IMKIT), there are a few things you will want to know:

- The ON/OFF lever is a wire signal arm.
  Down ... to make ice automatically.
  Up ... to shut off the ice maker.

  NOTE: Do not turn ice maker on until it is connected to the water supply. **Instructions for ice maker water supply hook up are attached to the back of the refrigerator cabinet.**
- The dial or lever on the side of the ice maker changes the size of the cubes.
- Shake the bin occasionally to keep cubes separated and to obtain increased storage capacity.
- It is normal for ice crescents to be attached by a corner. They will break apart easily.
- You will hear water running when ice maker is working. You'll hear ice fall into the bin. Don't let these sounds bother you.

Raise signal arm to stop ice.

Lower signal arm to start it.



- The ice maker will not operate until the freezer is cold enough to make ice. This can take overnight.
- Because of new plumbing connections, the first ice may be discolored or off-flavored. Discard the first few batches of ice.
- If ice is not being made fast enough and more ice is needed, turn the Refrigerator Control toward a higher number. Wait a day and, if necessary, turn the Freezer Control toward A.
- If you remove the ice bin, raise the signal arm to shut off the ice maker. When you return the bin, push it in all the way and lower the signal arm to the ON position.
- If cubes are stored too long, they may develop an off-flavor ... like stale water. Throw them away. Ice maker will make new ice. Cubes in the ice bin can also become smaller by evaporation.
- Good water quality is important for good ice quality. It is not recommended that the ice maker be connected to a softened water supply. Water softener chemicals, such as salt from a malfunctioning softener, can damage the ice maker mold and lead to poor ice quality. If a softened water supply cannot be avoided, it is important that the water softener be well maintained and operating properly.

Changing the light bulb

⚠WARNING

Electrical Shock Hazard

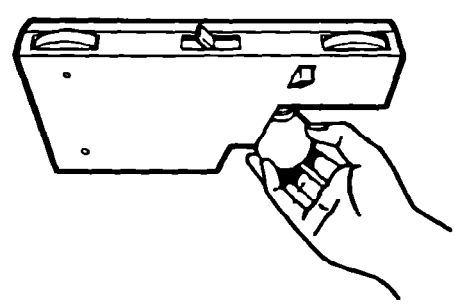
Before removing a light bulb, either unplug the refrigerator or disconnect the electricity leading to the refrigerator at the main power supply.

Failure to do so could result in electrical shock or personal injury.

To change the refrigerator light:

1. Disconnect refrigerator from power supply.
2. Reach behind the Control Panel to remove bulb.
3. Replace with a 40-watt appliance bulb.
4. Reconnect refrigerator to power supply.

NOTE: Not all commercial appliance bulbs will fit your refrigerator. Be sure to replace a bulb with one of the same size, wattage and shape.



Reversing the door swing

You can change the hinges on your refrigerator so the doors open the other way. Refer to the instruction sheet included with your refrigerator.

Saving energy

You can help your refrigerator use less electricity.

- Check door gaskets for a tight seal. Level the cabinet to be sure of a good seal.
- Clean the condenser coils regularly.
- Open the door as few times as possible. Think about what you need before you open the door. Get everything out at one time. Keep food organized so you won't have to search for what you want. Close door as soon as food is removed.
- Go ahead and fill up the refrigerator, but don't overcrowd it so air movement is blocked.
- It is a waste of electricity to set the refrigerator temperature colder than it needs to be. If ice cream is firm in the freezer and drinks are as cold as your family likes them, that's cold enough.
- Make sure your refrigerator is not next to a heat source such as a range, water heater, furnace, radiator or in direct sunlight.

Understanding the sounds you may hear

Your new refrigerator may make sounds that your old one didn't. Because the sounds are new to you, you might be concerned about them. Don't be. Most of the new sounds are normal. Hard surfaces like the floor, walls and cabinets can make the sounds seem louder.

The following describes the kinds of sounds that might be new to you, and what may be making them.

Slight hum, soft hiss

You may hear the refrigerator's fan motor and moving air.

Clicking or snapping sounds

The thermostat makes a definite click when the refrigerator stops running. It also makes a sound when the refrigerator starts. The defrost timer will click when the defrost cycle starts.

Water sounds

When the refrigerator stops running, you may hear gurgling in the tubing for a few minutes after it stops. You may also hear defrost water running into the defrost water pan and sizzle during defrost cycles.

Ice maker sounds

- trickling water
- thud (clatter of ice)

If your refrigerator has an ice maker, you may hear buzzing (from the water valve), trickling water and the clatter of ice dumped into the bin.

Caring For Your Refrigerator

In This Section

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Vacation and moving care	13		

Your refrigerator is built to give you many years of dependable service. However, there are a few things you can do to help extend its product life. This section will tell you how to clean your refrigerator and what to do when going on vacation, moving or during a power outage.

Cleaning your refrigerator

Both the refrigerator and freezer sections defrost automatically. But both should be cleaned about once a month to help prevent odors from building up. Spills should be wiped up right away.

To clean your refrigerator, turn the Refrigerator Control to OFF, unplug it, take out all removable parts and clean the refrigerator according to the following directions.

⚠WARNING

Personal Injury Hazard

Refrigeration system tubes are located near the defrost pan and can become hot. Clean defrost pan carefully.

Failure to do so could result in personal injury.

PART	WHAT TO USE	HOW TO CLEAN
Removable parts (shelves, crisper, etc.)	Sponge or cloth with mild detergent and warm water	• Hand wash, rinse and dry thoroughly.
Outside	Sponge, cloth or paper towel with mild detergent, warm water and an appliance wax (or good auto paste wax)	• Wash outside of cabinet. Do not use abrasive or harsh cleaners. • Rinse and dry thoroughly. • Wax painted metal surfaces at least twice a year. Apply wax with a clean, soft cloth. **Waxing painted metal surfaces provides rust protection. Do not wax plastic parts.**
Inside walls (freezer should be allowed to warm up so cloth won't stick)	Sponge, soft cloth or paper towel with baking soda or mild detergent and warm water	• Wash with mixture of warm water and – mild detergent, or – baking soda (2 tablespoons [26 g] to 1 quart [.95 L] of water). • Rinse and dry thoroughly.
Door liners and gaskets	Sponge, soft cloth or paper towel with mild detergent and warm water	• Wash, rinse and dry thoroughly. **DO NOT USE cleaning waxes, concentrated detergents, bleaches or cleaners containing petroleum on plastic parts.**
Plastic parts (covers and panels)	Soft, clean sponge or soft, clean cloth with mild detergent and warm water	• Wash, rinse and dry thoroughly. **DO NOT USE paper towels, window sprays, scouring cleansers or flammable fluids. These can scratch or damage material. See "Important Safety Instructions" on page 3.**

PART	WHAT TO USE	HOW TO CLEAN
Defrost pan (behind refrigerator on top of motor)	Sponge or cloth with mild detergent and warm water	• Slide refrigerator out away from the wall. • Wash, rinse and dry thoroughly. **Do not remove defrost pan to clean.** • Slide refrigerator back into place. Remember to leave 1 inch (2.5 cm) between the cabinet back and the wall. • Check to see if the refrigerator is level.
Condenser coils	Vacuum cleaner	• Slide refrigerator out away from the wall. • Vacuum coils when dusty or dirty. Coils may need to be cleaned as often as every other month. • Slide refrigerator back into place. Remember to leave 1 inch (2.5 cm) between the cabinet back and the wall. • Check to see if the refrigerator is level.
Floor under refrigerator	Floor cleaners	• Slide refrigerator out away from the wall. If your refrigerator has an automatic ice maker, roll refrigerator out only as far as the water line allows. • Clean floor. • Slide refrigerator back into place. Remember to leave 1 inch (2.5 cm) between the cabinet back and the wall. • Check to see if the refrigerator is level.

Vacation and moving care

Long vacations

Remove all the food if you are going for a month or more. If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, turn off the water supply to the ice maker at least one day ahead. When the last load of ice drops, turn off the ice maker. Make sure all ice is dispensed out of mechanism.

Unplug the refrigerator. Clean, rinse it well and dry. Tape rubber or wood blocks to the tops of both doors to prop them open far enough for air to get in. This will keep odor and mold from building up.

⚠WARNING

Personal Injury Hazard

Do not allow children to climb on, play near or climb inside the refrigerator when the doors are blocked open.

They may become injured or trapped.

To restart refrigerator, see "Using Your Refrigerator" on page 7.

Short vacations

No need to shut off the refrigerator if you will be away for less than four weeks. Use up perishables; freeze other items. If you have an automatic ice maker:

1. Turn off your ice maker by raising signal arm.
2. Shut off the water supply to the ice maker.
3. Empty the ice bin.

Moving

If your refrigerator is equipped with an automatic ice maker, shut off the ice maker water supply at least a day ahead. Disconnect the water line. After the last load of ice drops, lift the signal arm to turn off the ice maker.

Remove all food. Pack frozen food in dry ice. Unplug the refrigerator and clean it thoroughly.

Take out all removable parts. Wrap all parts well and tape them together so they don't shift and rattle. Tape the doors shut; and tape the electric cord to the cabinet.

When you get to your new home, put everything back and refer to page 5. Also, if you have an automatic ice maker, remember to reconnect the water supply line.

Power interruptions

If electricity goes off, call the power company. Ask how long power will be off.

1. If service is to be interrupted 24 hours or less, **keep both doors closed.** This will help foods stay frozen.
2. If service is to be interrupted longer than 24 hours:
   (a) Remove all frozen food and store in a frozen food locker.
   OR
   (b) Place 7½ lbs. (3.4 kg) of dry ice in freezer. This will keep food frozen for 2 to 4 days. Wear gloves to protect your hands from dry ice burns.
   OR
   (c) If neither a food locker or dry ice is available, use or can perishable food at once.
3. A full freezer will stay cold longer than a partly filled one. A freezer full of meat will stay cold longer than a freezer full of baked goods. If food contains ice crystals, it may be safely refrozen, although the quality and flavor may be affected. If the condition of the food is poor or if you feel it is unsafe, dispose of it.

Questions ?

Call us at 1-800-44-ROPER.

Food Storage Guide

In This Section

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There is a correct way to package and store refrigerated or frozen food. To keep food fresher, longer, take the time to study these recommended steps.

Storing fresh food

Food placed in the refrigerator should be wrapped or stored in air and moisture proof material. This prevents food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator. For dated products, check code date to ensure freshness.

Leafy vegetables

Remove store wrapping and trim or tear off bruised and discolored areas. Wash in cold water and drain. Place in plastic bag or plastic container and store in crisper.

Vegetables with skins (carrots, peppers)

Store in crisper, plastic bags or plastic container.

Fruit

Wash, let dry and store in refrigerator in plastic bags or crisper. Do not wash or hull berries until they are ready to use. Sort and keep berries in their store container in a crisper, or store in a loosely closed paper bag on a refrigerator shelf.

Eggs

Store without washing in the original carton on interior shelf.

Milk

Wipe milk cartons. For best storage, place milk on interior shelf.

Butter or margarine

Keep opened butter in covered dish or closed compartment. When storing an extra supply, wrap in freezer packaging and freeze.

Cheese

Store in the original wrapping until you are ready to use it. Once opened, rewrap tightly in plastic wrap or aluminum foil.

Leftovers

Cover leftovers with plastic wrap or aluminum foil. Plastic containers with tight lids can also be used.

Meat

Most meat can be stored in original wrapping as long as it is air and moisture proof. Rewrap if necessary. See the following chart for storage times.

TYPE	APPROXIMATE TIME (DAYS)*
Chicken	1 to 2
Ground beef	1 to 2
Steaks and roasts	3 to 5
Cured meats	7 to 10
Bacon	5 to 7
Cold cuts	3 to 5
Variety meats	1 to 2

*If meat is to be stored longer than the times given, follow the directions for freezing.

NOTE: Fresh fish and shellfish should be used the same day as purchased.

Storing frozen food

The freezer section is designed for storage of commercially frozen food and for freezing food at home. For further information about preparing food for freezing, contact your local Cooperative Extension Service or check a freezer guide or a reliable cookbook.

Packaging

The secret of successful freezing is in the packaging. The way you close and seal the package must not allow air or moisture in or out. Packaging done in any other way could cause food odor and taste transfer throughout the refrigerator and drying of frozen food.

Packaging recommended for use:

- Rigid plastic containers with tight-fitting lids
- Straight-sided canning/freezing jars
- Heavy-duty aluminum foil
- Plastic-coated paper
- Non-permeable plastic wraps (made from a saran film)

Follow package or container instructions for proper freezing methods.

Do not use:

- Bread wrappers
- Non-rigid plastic containers
- Containers without tight lids
- Waxed paper
- Waxed-coated freezer wrap
- Thin, semi-permeable wrap

The use of these wrappings could cause food odor, taste transfer and drying of frozen food.

Freezing

Do not expect your freezer to quick-freeze any large quantity of food. Put no more unfrozen food into the freezer than will freeze within 24 hours. (No more than 2 to 3 pounds of food per cubic foot of freezer space.) Leave enough space for air to circulate around packages. Be careful to leave enough room at the front so the door can close tightly.

Freezer food storage chart

Storage times will vary according to the quality of the food, the type of packaging or wrap used (air and moisture proof) and the storage temperature (which should be 0°F [-17.8°C]).

FOOD	STORAGE TIME
Fruits	
• Citrus	4 to 6 months
• Commercially frozen	12 months
• Juice concentrates	12 months
• Others	8 to 12 months
Vegetables	
• Commercially frozen	8 months
• Home frozen	8 to 12 months
Meats	
• Bacon*	4 weeks or less
• Corned beef*	4 weeks or less
• Frankfurters	1 month
• Ground beef, veal and lamb	2 to 3 months
• Roasts:	
–Beef	6 to 12 months
–Lamb & veal	6 to 9 months
–Pork	4 to 8 months
• Sausage (fresh)	1 to 2 months
• Steaks & chops:	
–Beef	8 to 12 months
–Lamb, veal & pork	3 to 4 months
Fish	
• Alaskan king crab	10 months
• Blue fish & salmon	2 to 3 months
• Breaded fish (purchased)	3 months
• Clams, oysters, cooked fish, crab & scallops	3 to 4 months
• Cod, flounder, sole & haddock	6 months
• Mackerel & perch	2 to 3 months
• Shrimp (uncooked)	12 months
Poultry	
• Chicken or turkey (whole or parts)	12 months
• Cooked (w/ gravy)	6 months
• Duck	6 months
• Giblets	2 to 3 months
• Slices (no gravy)	1 month

FOOD	STORAGE TIME
Main dishes	
• Casseroles (meat, poultry & fish)	2 to 3 months
• Stews	2 to 3 months
• TV dinners	3 to 6 months
Dairy products	
• Butter	6 to 9 months
• Margarine	12 months
• Cheese:**	
–Camembert, Farmer's & Mozzarella	3 months
–Creamed cottage	do not freeze
–Cheddar, Edam, Gouda, Swiss, Brick, etc.	6 to 8 weeks
• Ice cream, ice milk & sherbet	2 months
Eggs	
• Whole (mixed)	12 months
• Whites	12 months
• Yolks	12 months
NOTE: Add sugar or salt to yolks or whole mixed eggs.	
Baked goods	
• Brown 'N Serve rolls (baked)	3 months
• Cakes (frosted)	8 to 12 months
• Cakes (unfrosted)	2 to 4 months
• Cookies (baked)	8 to 12 months
• Cookie dough	3 months
• Fruit cakes	12 months
• Pies (baked)	1 to 2 months
• Pies dough	4 to 6 months
• Quick breads	2 to 3 months
• Unbaked breads	1 months
• Yeast breads & rolls	3 months

*Salting meat shortens freezer life.
**Freezing can change texture of cheese.

Based on U.S.D.A. and Michigan Cooperative Extension Service suggested storage times.

If You Need Assistance Or Service

This section is designed to help you save the cost of a service call. Part 1 of this section outlines possible problems, their causes, and actions you can take to solve each problem. Parts 2 and 3 tell you what to do if you still need assistance or service. When calling our toll-free telephone number for help or calling for service, please provide a detailed description of the problem, your appliance's complete model and serial numbers and the purchase date. (See page 2.) This information will help us respond properly to your request.

1. Before calling for assistance ...

Performance problems often result from little things you can find and fix without tools of any kind. Please check the chart below for problems you can fix. It could save you the cost of a service call.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Your refrigerator will not operate	The power supply cord is not plugged into a live circuit with proper voltage.	Firmly plug power cord into a live circuit with proper voltage. (See page 5.)
	A household fuse has blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Replace household fuse or reset circuit breaker.
	The Refrigerator Control is not set correctly.	Set Refrigerator Control to a numbered setting. (See page 7.)
Unfamiliar sounds or a rattling/jingling noise	There is something on top of or behind the refrigerator.	Remove item from on top of or behind the refrigerator.
	The sounds are normal.	New features on your new refrigerator make new sounds. (See "Understanding the sounds you may hear" on page 11.)
There is water in the defrost pan	This is normal in hot, muggy weather. The pan may even be half full.	Make sure the refrigerator is level so the pan does not overflow.
The light does not work	A household fuse has blown or circuit breaker tripped.	Replace household fuse or reset circuit breaker.
	The power supply cord is not plugged into a live circuit with proper voltage.	Firmly plug power cord into a live circuit with proper voltage. (See page 5.)
	The bulb is burned out.	Replace bulb. (See page 10.)
The optional ice maker will not operate	The freezer has not had enough time to get cold.	Allow the freezer time to get cold–this could take overnight.
	The signal arm is in the OFF (up) position.	Push signal arm down to the ON position. (See page 9.)
	The water valve is turned off.	Turn the water valve on.
	Water is not getting to the ice maker.	Check the water line for clogs or leaks.
The motor seems to run too much	The condenser coils are dirty.	Clean the coils (See page 13.)
	It is hot outside or in the room.	On hot days, or if the room is too warm, the motor naturally runs longer.
	The door has been opened frequently.	Open the door as few times as possible.
	A large amount of food has been put in at one time.	The motor will run longer in order to cool down the interior when food is added.

Remember:
Motor running time depends on different things: number of door openings, amount of food stored, temperature of the room, setting of controls, etc.

Your new refrigerator may be larger than your old one so it has more space to be cooled. It also has a regular freezer instead of a frozen food compartment. All this means better refrigeration and may require more running time than your old one.

2. If you need assistance ...

Call our toll-free telephone number. Dial free from anywhere in the U.S.:

1-800-44-ROPER
(1-800-447-6737)

and talk with one of our trained consultants. The consultant can instruct you in how to obtain satisfactory operation from your appliance or, if service is necessary, recommend a qualified service company in your area.

For further information, write to:

Mr. William Clark
Consumer Assistance Representative
Roper Brand Appliances
2000 M-63
Benton Harbor, MI 49022

Please include a daytime phone number in your correspondence.

3. If you need service ...

Contact the dealer from whom you purchased the appliance or the authorized servicer in your area. For help finding an authorized servicer in your area, call our toll-free telephone number in Step 2.

4. If you are not satisfied with how the problem was solved ...

- Contact the Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel (MACAP). MACAP is a group of independent consumer experts that voices consumer views at the highest levels of the major appliance industry.
- Contact MACAP only when the dealer, authorized servicer and Roper Brand Appliance warrantor have failed to resolve your problem.

  Major Appliance Consumer Action Panel
  20 North Wacker Drive
  Chicago, IL 60606
- MACAP will in turn inform us of your action.

NOTES

ROPER®
Refrigerator Warranty

LENGTH OF WARRANTY	ROPER WILL PAY FOR
FULL ONE-YEAR WARRANTY (from date of purchase)	Replacement parts and repair labor to correct defects in materials or workmanship. Service must be provided by an authorized Roper service company.
FULL FIVE-YEAR WARRANTY (From date of purchase)	Replacement parts and repair labor for the sealed refrigeration system (compressor, evaporator, condenser, drier or connecting tubing) which we find to be defective in materials or workmanship. Service must be provided by an authorized Roper service company.

ROPER WILL NOT PAY FOR

A. Service calls to:
1. Correct the installation of your appliance.
2. Instruct you how to use your appliance.
3. Replace house fuses or correct house wiring or plumbing.
4. Replace owner accessible light bulbs.

B. Repairs when appliance is used in other than normal, single-family household use.

C. Pickup and delivery. Your appliance is designed to be repaired in the home.

D. Damage to appliance caused by accident, misuse, fire, flood, acts of God, or use of products not approved by us.

E. Repairs to parts or systems caused by unauthorized modifications made to the appliance.

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This Roper appliance is warranted by Whirlpool Corporation. Under no circumstances shall it be liable under this warranty for incidental or consequential damages and all implied warranties are limited to the same time period stated in the express warranties for Roper Brand Appliances. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so this limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have other rights which vary from state to state.

Outside the United States, a different warranty may apply. For details, please contact your authorized Roper distributor or military exchange.

If you need service, first see the "Assistance or Service" section of this book. After checking "Assistance or Service," additional help can be found by calling our toll-free telephone number, **1-800-44-ROPER (1-800-447-6737),** from anywhere in the U.S.

PART NO. 2151074

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